

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : : JANUARY 1

A Happy New Year to every man, woman and child in Hawaii, of whatever color or condition or estate. May the great waters be gentle and generous of food and kind to those who journey on them; may the land blossom with the fruits of thrift and industry; may trade and commerce reach further out and secure richer prizes; may health and comfort be the portion of the many races here, and may peace rest within our borders.

On the basis of their present paid circulations the *Advertiser* and *Gazette* claim about 20,000 readers. With the extra thousands of Holiday Advertisers issued, this paper will reach a multitude of strangers in the United States, Europe, Australia, Japan, China and the Philippines. If it creates among these far-off people a desire to come and see Hawaii, part of the mission of the Holiday number will have been achieved; and it is a mission which the regular readers of this journal may assist by sending a Holiday copy to some friend abroad.

The schools of Hawaii are among its most admirable features of daily life. In no western States is there a wider diffusion of knowledge or a smaller percentage, among stationary inhabitants, of illiteracy. No one need be reluctant to emigrate to Hawaii for fear that facilities of education may be lacking. There are schools wherever needed, common schools, seminaries, high schools and a collegiate institute which has trained some of the most distinguished men on these Islands, and some who have made their marks abroad. As good an education as one needs in the practical affairs of life may be had here; and if a university course is desired more than one island school gives efficient preparation for it.

The Board of Health is commending itself to everybody's good will by applying the ounce of prevention to epidemic diseases. Had former boards done their duty under the law, plagues might never have made incursions. The present health authorities having learned the lesson of past experience, are doing their best to keep epidemics out. One of their latest measures, that to prevent the importation of Chinese eggs, packed in mud, is a precaution which ought to have been adopted years ago. Naturally, Hawaii is one of the most healthful spots on the globe, and with proper sanitary vigilance at the wharves and in the crowded towns, its fame as a sanitarium would be unmarred by the introduction of alien epidemics.

Now that combinations in restraint of trade have been driven to the wall in Hawaii the cost of living should decrease. Through the tabu on price agreements and the freedom with which drummers may enter this field, competition is assured, and that means fair play to the customer. During the present week chickens, oysters, eggs and other delicacies and staples were sold for less money than at any time before in years; and various lines of groceries and dry goods have fallen. If lumber goes down to a reasonable price, houses may be built at a cost that will permit lower rents, and that lumber will go down during 1901 seems to be a fair prediction, based on the eagerness of outsiders to get into the market. It will be a happy New Year indeed if it introduces the principle of "live and let live," in the field of Hawaiian business.

Every move made in favor of the Nicaragua canal is watched with solicitude in Hawaii, where there is no reason to doubt the good effects of such a waterway upon trade and commerce. The expectations of Coast ports, from Seattle to San Diego, may not be realized, but a glance at the geography is enough to convince one that much of the commerce which the canal would build up between the Atlantic coast of the United States and the ports of Japan, China and the Philippines, would have to pay toll at the cross-roads of the Pacific. All other stations in this great ocean, save Guam, are unfortunately placed for use as a tarrying point. The key of the situation is held by these Islands, and from the month on which the canal is opened, Hawaiian values, great as they already are, must take the ascending scale.

The effects of tropical climate on the physical development of white men depend chiefly on the places where the climate is experienced. On the islands like the Hawaiian, Lakapapi, Lakapapi, and the clouds and rain, but only in a few swamps and where civilized food and habitations exist, the health of the white man, assuming that he has regular and reasonable habits, is all that could be expected anywhere. The aged men and women who survive in the second generation of the pioneer missionary and trading families are as robust and hearty as a generation of English squires and dames; and the public here are quite accustomed to seeing the young men of the third estate win physical and intellectual trophies over their fellow students at Mainland universities. No one need fear the climate of Hawaii on the score of deterioration; for though the weather is warm and wealth accumulates, men do not decay.

THE ADVERTISER AND THE PUBLIC.

THE special edition of the *Advertiser*, published herewith, contains a wealth of information about Hawaii, and will prove a busy ally of those who are trying to draw capital and population to these Islands. Of itself the paper is an advertisement of Hawaiian enterprise which most outsiders will note at once and with astonishment. Despite thousands of columns of description in books and magazines and newspaper correspondence, the distant opinion of Honolulu is that of a crude, grass-thatched, tropical community, served, perhaps, by a weekly press, or at best by a fly-leaf daily. There is no conception of a town which sustains five daily journals, which supports twenty-seven local periodicals in all, and which has made a popular and financial success of an illustrated daily journal of from twelve to sixteen pages, of which the thirty-two page Holiday *Advertiser* is the yearly fruitage.

We want to say to Mainland and foreign readers that this paper was prepared by our regular staff; that the type was all set in this office, that of the reading matter, exclusive of advertisements, being a product of three modern linotype machines; that all the photo-engravings shown except two poor ones of buildings, were made by the *Advertiser's* art staff; and that the major work of production has been done during the past ten days in the intervals of labor upon the regular editions. When all this is appreciated it will be seen that in enterprise of the press and in the intelligence and public spirit of the community which makes such enterprise possible, Hawaii, youngest Territory though she may be, is well initiated in the better qualities of Americanism.

Let it not be thought that all this journalistic progress came of annexation. There were four daily journals in Hawaii before the flag-raising of August 12, 1898. There was one, the *Advertiser*, at work in 1882. Indeed, Hawaii had a newspaper before there was one in the western part of the United States, the first printing press seen in California having been shipped from these Islands. At that time the journalism of Japan had not been born or foreseen; there were no modern newspapers in China and but few in Australia; we doubt that there were more than three west of the Mississippi river. So this paper, which today marks the farthest outpost of Hawaiian journalism has a long historical background. Its life has covered more than a generation, but there were newspapers here before it, one of which, a monthly periodical of news features, a publication still extant, enjoys the celebrity of closing its fifty-eighth volume.

Aside from being an advertisement in itself, the *Advertiser* contains advertisements that every one, especially every one who does not know Hawaii already, should read. To the discerning eye more can be learned about the commercial importance and prosperity of any city from the advertising columns of its chief paper, than is possible to get in any other way. A great volume of advertising such as this journal enjoys, means that business is good in town; the things advertised show the variety and scope of the articles in public demand; the prices given are hints about the cost of living not to be mistaken; the proportion of luxuries offered for sale, shows the extent of public and private wealth. One who will go through today's mass of advertising, including the extended reading notices, and will scan the pictures of buildings, need not ask much other data about Honolulu. He will, from a business point of view, be able to gauge the town.

The *Advertiser* looks with satisfaction upon the account it has rendered during the past year of its stewardship to the Hawaiian public. A little before the year began the bubonic plague occurred and heroic measures were needed to combat it. While the authorities hesitated before such obvious duties as removing centers of infection like certain stables located in the heart of town, the *Advertiser* hammered away until public opinion was so thoroughly aroused that nothing could resist it. The stables were then burned. The policy of sanitary fires was urged by the *Advertiser* from the start, and a study of the schematic plague chart issued last spring by the Board of Health shows that as soon as the most radical measures of extirpation were carried out, the rate of plague mortality began to decline.

Through the efforts of this journal, aided by religious bodies, the freedom of the streets was secured for the Salvation Army against the interference of the police.

This journal began and carried on the war against Turk & Lewis, the waterfront crimps, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing them leave town. In the struggle for fair play in the management of the Republican party the *Advertiser* was instrumental in defeating the plans to make the party an agent of persecution towards those who had fought the battle for Americanism here during and after 1893.

Thanks to the hard work of the *Advertiser's* plumbing trust has been smashed and all other local trusts put in jeopardy.

The first successful crusade for the rescue of Chinese slave girls, made by the Honolulu Protective League, was aided from the outset by this paper, which collected much useful testimony in the case.

The *Advertiser* defeated the attempt of the Book Trust to renew its hold on the Treasury through an exclusive contract to supply books for the schools.

Having set this pace the favorite old journal of Hawaii proposes to keep it up, and it hopes that, by January 1, 1902, it may be able to make another showing of public service equal to the one here narrated.

THE TWO CENTURIES.

WHETHER the twentieth century was ushered in a year ago, or whether today marks its initial date on the calendar, does not much concern us; the point remains that the twentieth century is undeniably here, and that the nineteenth century has joined those past ages which, viewed from yesterday, stretch back like the line of kings the Roman saw in his vision, into the mists and shadows of antiquity.

It is good to live in these days, for the past seems strangely lacking in things which we have come to regard as the necessities of life. And yet the people of the latter year of the eighteenth century thought they were far advanced. About 1795, after the principle of the cotton gin was discovered a quaint author wrote: "If the trade of invention proceeds during the next hundred years as nimbly as it has done in the cycle just closing, man will be something wondrous to behold." Perhaps that thought was written down with a quill dipped in pokeberry juice, upon coarse paper of high price, beside the flicker of a tallow dip or a whale oil lamp—a lamp lighted from coals always kept smoldering for the purpose. The steel pen and the typewriter were far in future. Kerosene, gas and incandescent lights were yet to be utilized; even lucifer matches were unknown. When the author sent his manuscript to the far-away publisher he did it up without envelope or stamp and put it in the stage coach post to be paid for on delivery, five days later. Postage stamps were yet un-invented; the express train was something that no one could have evolved in his wildest dream of human progress. The germ of the steamboat was in the brain of Fulton, and Napoleon was to sneer at its development and thus lose the empire of the world which Fulton, unknowing the magnitude of his gift, had come to offer him. In a thousand ways, while the simple old prognosticator wrote the lesson of the cotton gin, the business of life was to be expedited and its comforts augmented and man was indeed to become "wondrous" in his possessions.

On the 1st of January, 1801, the world was without the steam printing press, electrical engine, coal oil, gas and electric light, sewing machine, breech-loading gun or cannon, steamship and iron ship, cable, horse and trolley car, telegraph, cable and telephone, automobile, wireless telegraph, labor-saving steam

machinery, submarine boat, phonograph and photograph, steam locomotive, mowing and reaping machine, steel building, elevator, bicycle, turbine engine, typewriter, liquid air and artificial ice; without painless dentistry, condensed food, the X-ray, anesthetic and vaccine, submarine diving apparatus, cheap watch, aluminum, and a thousand other inventions and discoveries we could not now get on without. All were then unknown and the most of them unanticipated.

The domain of geography vastly expanded during the nineteenth century. In 1801, two years before Jefferson bought the empire called Louisiana from France, the westernmost limit of the United States touched the ninety-fifth degree of longitude extending from the British frontier south through Minnesota to the sources of the Mississippi, following the line of the great river to the Gulf. Two-thirds of the mainland area of the United States have since been added; and the Stars and Stripes have been planted so far westward that they have saluted the farther East and mingled their hues with the sunshine of the Orient. Of Europe, the vast area called Russia, was half-barbarian; Africa was only known along its coasts, or here and there, for a few hundred miles in the interior; Asia was mostly a sealed book, save in India and close to the borders of Europe; Australia was unknown except along the sea edges; South America was a pastoral colony of Spain and Portugal, its resources all undeveloped; southern Greenland was not far south of the limit of polar research; the South Sea Islands were peopled by cannibals; pirates swept the seas; and in the imagination of the people the more distant incognitos were filled with gorgons and chimeras dire. Today the poles are the only unknown places.

The diffusion of knowledge has been too vast for measurement. There are a hundred libraries and a thousand schools in the world where there were ten a hundred years ago; the newspapers, of which there were few and those far between in 1801, now whiten the surface of the globe; and the knowledge spread by all these agencies has established liberty in the earth and driven despotisms of state and of thought, into the corners and the shades. Today monarchies and empires are few and in jeopardy which do not concede some form of representative government; and even churches, once so imperial in their dominion over the minds of men, now

permit the laity to think, and are willing to think humanely and mercifully themselves.

God blessed the century that has gone, making it an instrument of high and noble progress; and as the world enters a century which may see the ordination of peace and industry, the beating of swords into pruning hooks, it does so under the favor of Him whose eye sees farthest, and whose hand is readiest to help.

The success of the Wahiawa experiment, which is shown in the wagon loads of fine fruits and vegetables lately brought to this market, should prompt other western farmers to apply their industry to Hawaiian soils. There is plenty of room for the small proprietor; a good cash market for him; and a chance, while earning a competency, to enjoy the most equable and healthful climate in the warm latitudes. Sugar may be king in Hawaii, but the king's subjects have to eat farm produce, and it would be unnecessary, if the industrious white man were to do his part, to send to other shores for it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Three cents postage will be required to send the New Year's edition of the *Advertiser* to the States.

Many people missed the Kaunakapili chimes last night.

A moonlight concert will be given tonight at Makee Island.

Bicycle Patrolman Ake has been transferred to the Mounted Police. The Zealandia is due here on Wednesday, from the Coast, with four days news.

A meeting of the Lodge Le Progres was held last night for the transaction of business.

A three-roomed cottage, furnished, or three rooms in furnished house, is wanted. See ad.

At St. Clement's Chapel today there will be morning prayer at 7 o'clock and holy communion at 9.

A young lady is wanted to act as cashier in a store; for particulars see our "Want" column.

Business in town will suspend at 10 o'clock this morning and all Territorial offices will be closed.

Percy M. Pond and bride are expected to return by the Alameda from the Coast on January 8.

Anyone having a five-room cottage to rent and desiring a good tenant should consult our "Want" ads. today.

The Lusitana Society will hold a reception this evening at their hall on Alapai street, commencing at 7:30 p. m.

A meeting of the Independent character committee has been called for Wednesday evening at 7:30 at Foster's Hall.

Decorated busses driving through the streets yesterday proclaimed the coming theatrical effort of a Japanese company.

On account of this being New Year's Day the regular meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions will be postponed for one week.

The annual meeting of the Sailors' Home Society was postponed yesterday morning until some day next week. There was not a quorum present, some of the directors being busy.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth last night arrested in Palama a native named Kaunahi, for selling liquor. The man is said to have conducted a saloon business without the formality of procuring a license.

Today being the Feast of the Circumcision, evensong will be celebrated at St. Andrew's Cathedral at 7:30 p. m. A celebration of the holy communion will be held at 7 o'clock this morning. Matins at 9 a. m.

Solemn benediction and Te Deum will be attended at the Catholic Cathedral by the Lusitana Society at noon today. Low masses will be said at 6 and 7 a. m. Solemn benediction will be pronounced at 7 p. m. The Concordia will be present at the noon benediction services.

Luaua galore will be given today in all parts of the city. Suckling pigs are now worth \$7 apiece and hard to get at that price. Many of the luaua began at midnight and will continue throughout the day. Parties of serenaders were numerous and filled the City with their melodies.

Today at noon the Young Men's Christian Association will give its annual reception, assisted by its many lady friends. The Association extends a special invitation to everyone, especially to strangers, to be present. A lunch will be served immediately after the reception and will continue up to 2 o'clock.

Mother Marianne, who is in charge of the Bishop Home for Girls at Kalaupapa, Leper Settlement, Molokai, in which are 114 young girls, has written Wray Taylor, thanking him for the generous Christmas which resulted from the leper concert. She said, "Just think of it—a dollar for each one of these girls to spend just as she liked."

An accident at the Electric Light Works was reported last evening by which one of the helpers was temporarily disabled by inhaling steam from a broken steam chest. The steam chest head blew out in the early part of the evening, effectually shutting off much of the power for the business and residence districts. The helper was standing near by when the accident occurred, attempting to shut off the steam. He was removed to his home and was reported later as not seriously hurt.

Thomas White, a very popular inspector of the Customs department, resigned his position yesterday, as he goes to reside permanently on the Island of Hawaii. White will take unto himself a wife early next month—one of the belles of the Big Island—and, if the wishes of his many friends he leaves behind in the Customs department count for anything, he will live happily ever afterwards. This is the first marriage which has taken place among the men of the department for a long time. Who's next?

OTTMANN SENTENCED.

Fine of \$500 and Three Months in Jail for Liquor Selling.

W. C. J. Ottmann, the proprietor of the Waikiki resort, who was recently arrested for selling liquor without a license, was tried before Judge Wilcox yesterday and fined \$500. He was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu prison. The size of the fine and sentence surprised even the court room audience, but inasmuch as this was his third offense, Judge Wilcox said it was time to administer a lesson which the offender would remember.

Ottmann's attorney gave notice of appeal at once and a bond in the sum of \$1,000 was filed with the High Sheriff late in the afternoon, with E. C. Holt as surety.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MILLIONS in war array welcome thy natal day,
Child of Extremity.
Reeking with blood, earth greets thee on thy birth
Twentieth Century.
Nations alert and armed, power and pride at stake,
Monsters of greed, alarmed, know not what path to take.
What will the future bring? Powers defiance fling
One to the other.
After all Love hath wrought must the last fight be fought—
Brother to brother?
Tho' still the battle rage—shot-torn be history's page—
What of Fraternity?
Must human-kind endure hell till the world be pure.
Twentieth Century?
God let the smiles and tears, man's joy and sorrow,
Of the next hundred years, a brief tomorrow,
Foretell their import now that men may make a vow.
One to the other—
And peace-united stand, advancing hand in hand,
Brother with brother.
Tho' bloody sweat and tears speak for the former years—
Cycle of Destiny?
Yet let it not be so, for peace man looks to thee,
Twentieth Century.
But if War's cruel reign, born of the hate of Hell,
Yet fills the world with pain—let thou its funeral knell
Sound e'er thy days shall cease, filling the earth with peace.
Peace to Humanity.
For peace the world today, to God, thy guide, doth pray—
Twentieth Century.

WILLIAM F. SABIN

WIDENING OF HOTEL STREET

Anent the widening of Hotel street, Surveyor Dodge, of the Bishop Estate, takes exception to the recent ruling of the Governor's Council, which agreed to extend the mauka line only as far as the Public Library portico. Mr. Dodge says he doesn't like the departure from the straight line authorized by the Legislature. Mr. Dodge says that putting the line only as far as the portico has the effect of robbing the community of much of the frontage that the streets would otherwise have.

Mr. Dodge's contention is based on the fact, also, that the Rapid Transit Company's tracks will be nearer the mauka line than the mauka, and owing to the usual congestion of Hotel street, would render the street dangerous on the mauka side if the new street line is short of four feet, the recent action of the council making the street only fifty-six feet wide, instead of sixty.

Orpheum Closes Saturday.

The Orpheum will close on Saturday evening for lack of patronage. The statement is made that the house has been losing money under J. C. Cohen's management and the closing of the theater has become a financial necessity. An offer has been made to lease the theater by a man who contemplates giving concerts twice a week and who will retain the present orchestra and secure soloists for the stage work if he makes the lease.

THE STAFF OF LIFE LACKING

When a certain French peasant, from the windows of her palace, was told that the staff of life was lacking, she said: "Why, then, said she, and so it will be today, in Hawaii. There is no bread to be bought here."

There is nothing startling in that the bakeries suddenly became less yesterday. All of them, to celebrate the New Year by making bread, but an extra batch of bread made yesterday morning, so that it was thought to supply the demand. This, however, the bakeries were taken. By noon most of the morning was sold and the bakeries were left with nothing to offer but cakes. It is to the bakeries that more people go for bread yesterday than ever before.

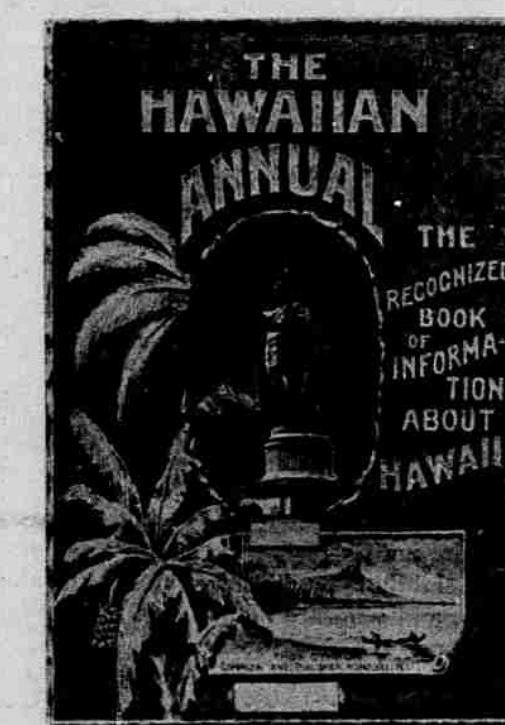
Thus the rumor last evening there was a bread famine. There is no shortage of flour. There is plenty in Honolulu, and tomorrow there will be just as many loaves as usual. Some of the downtown cafes were compelled to be close their output of bread, and some bread to offer after 6 o'clock. It took the place of wheat loaves, restaurants and guests alike made the best of the peculiar situation.

BORN.

DAVISON—To the wife of Harold Davison, December 31, 1900, a daughter.

FOR 1901.

IS OUT AND READY FOR LIVERY OR MAIL ORDER. Larger and better number of predecessors, finely illustrated, readable alike for home or abroad, owing to its accuracy and the best publication. Besides its statistical tables, it contains distances by overland, principal elevations, population, including the census; customs tables of imports, exports, taxation, public theology, rainfall, school movements, labor, sugar, etc., etc., its special pretensions comprise: Admission Day of Hawaii, Geology of Oahu, Honolulu, Iiwa Days, 1826-29; Hawaiian Foes, Nuuanu Fall in Oahu, Honolulu's Battle with the



Plague, Steamer Day in Honolulu (with illustrations), Fishing in Hawaii, Fish Stories and Superstitions; Ku-ula, the Fish God of Hawaii; Changing Conditions; Introduction of Foreign Birds in Hawaiian Waipio and Waianae Valleys; Lowrie Irrigating Canal; The Moai; Waikiki's New Attraction (III); The Oceanic Company's New Meaning of Some Hawaiian Place Names; Palms in Hawaiian Islands; Offices and Agents of the Islands; Plantations, Managers and Agents; Prospect for 1900; and a reference list of articles in the twenty-six previous annuals, the whole embracing an amount of information well calculated to present-day enquiries relative to Hawaii, its past and present.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOK STORES. PRICE 15c EACH, or 85c per dozen.

THOS. G. THURM

PUBLISHER

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